

2022 AUG 19 AH 8: 20

2020 CERTIFICATION

Public Water System Name 0 7	Piney	Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Woods School Water Supply	
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#s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper

procedures when distributing the CCR.	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	are you remove the proper					
CCR DISTRIBUTIO	ON (Check all boxes that apply.)						
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication	n, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED					
□ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement	nt)						
□ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	cu ×	6					
□ Email message (Email the message to the address below)	9 9						
□ Other							
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, w	vater bill or other)	DATE ISSUED					
* Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail With residents	y paychecks	7/7/2021					
□ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL):	7"						
		7/7/2021					
□ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email mess	sage						
□ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CC	CR or proof of publication)						
Posted in public places (attach list of locations)		7/7/2021					
□ Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL):							
I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply. President Title Title							
SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)							
You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.							
Mall: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply	Emall: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov	14					

P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

Fax: (601) 576-7800

(NOT PREFERRED)

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2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Piney Woods School PWS#:610015 July 2022

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield and Sparta Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Piney Woods School WA have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Roosevelt Sias, Jr. at 601.832.8933. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. This report will be posted on all bulletin boards.

The Piney Woods School routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG		MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	Contami	inants	·						
10. Barium	N	2019*	.006	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2019*	1.7	.9 – 1.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	

14. Copper	N	2018/20	* .4	0	ppn	n	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.154	.144154	ppn	n	4	4 Erosion of natural deposits; additive which promotes stroteeth; discharge from fertilize aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2018/20	* 4	0	ppb		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	n By-I	Product	S 111	No Range	ppb	0		60 B	y-Product of drinking water
OT. HAAO	'`	2010	11	No Nange	рро	Ŭ			sinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013*	11.4	No Range	ppb	0	80 By-product of drinking water chlorination.		
Chlorine	N	2021	.2	a14	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4 Water additive used to control microbes		

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Our system received a CCR Rule Violation for 2021 for not completing this report last year by the July 1st deadline.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Piney Woods School works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.